

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV, NO. 11

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1906.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2151.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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**RUBBER  
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## IS STILL IMPROVING

No Further Record of  
New Cases.

## THE SITUATION BRIGHTER

Koalii Not a Plague Case—Board  
Rules on Freight Matters—  
Ship McDonald.

Another clean record was added yesterday to a generally improved situation in health department circles, and one case at the pest hospital, carried since February 5th as a suspect, was pronounced not a case of plague.

This was Koalii, the Hawaiian from the kerosene warehouse camp. By this announcement, nearly two hundred people will be released from that camp today.

The specimens from the Waialua cases did not reach Honolulu until yesterday morning. When Dr. Hoffmann opened the package a small tube carefully corked was found inside but addressed to Dr. Alvarez. A subsequent investigation showed that a similar mistake had been made in transmitting a specimen to the latter physician, and it was late in the afternoon before a change of specimens was effected. As the specimen had been placed in alcohol, no opportunity was left to make cultures, as the germs, if it contained any, were thus destroyed.

Reports from the pest hospital presented an improvement in all the patients. Both Armstrong Smith and Mr. Hartmann are steadily convalescing.

The Board of Health. Yesterday's meeting of the Board was attended by Attorney-General Cooper, acting president; George W. Smith, Dr. Day, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Lowrey.

Dr. Emerson reported that the American ship John McDonald, forty days from Hongkong, had arrived in ballast consigned to Irwin & Co., to take sugar for the Coast. He stated that the ship did not carry a clean bill of health, as eight cases and seven deaths from plague had occurred in the week prior to her departure from Hongkong.

The vessel carries as ballast, broken rock, such as is disallowed entry into United States ports under the quarantine regulations. Coming from an infected port with soil, the Board felt that it would be a dangerous practice to allow such ballast to come into the harbor. It was suggested that the ballast be dumped into scows and then towed to sea for disposal, and that the sailors' baggage should be treated to a thorough disinfection, after which the vessel would be allowed practice. Dr. Emerson explained that the vessel was clean throughout and no sickness had occurred on board. One sailor had buboes, not caused, however, by plague infection.

Mr. Hatch moved that the ship John McDonald be allowed practice on condition that personal effects of the sailors be fumigated, the men disinfected, and the rock and soil ballast be not landed on shore, but dumped into deep sea. Carried.

The Australia's Cargo.

Mr. Giffard, representing Irwin & Co., requested a ruling in the manner of discharging the Australia's cargo, which consisted mostly of plantation supplies, which was to be transferred from the Australia to scows, thence into the inter-island steamers.

Yesterday forenoon part of the cargo was treated in this manner, but the workmen on the scows consisted of a portion of the Australia's crew, and longshoremen from the wharf; this was technically a violation of quarantine rules, and further work was suspended. Mr. Giffard represented that his company desired to assist the Board of Health in every way possible and had complied with the regulations to the best of its ability. The Board stated there was no objection against island steamers coming alongside the scows and taking freight; but drew the line at the mixing up of clean crews from vessels and longshoremen.

It was suggested that tinne goods from the city, when disinfected, passed through the hands of longshoremen before being put aboard the island steamers, and yet were considered clean. The freight from the Australia was infinitely cleaner from a quarantine standpoint, and probably would not suffer much from handling on the scows. The workmen used in the hold of the Australia, while discharging, were in clean vessels from clean vessels lying in the harbor.

Moved that the request of W. G. Irwin & Co. for discharging freight on scows and into island steamers, be granted on condition that the longshoremen be inspected each morning by a medical officer before being allowed on the scows. Carried.

Koalii Not a Suspect.

Minister Cooper announced that Dr. Hoffmann had determined that Koalii, the Hawaiian sent to the pest hospital

## THE UNION JACK GOES FORWARD TO BATTLE

Gen. Buller Crosses the Tugela and  
Roberts Leaves the Cape.

## THE CLAYTON - BULWER TREATY MODIFIED TO AID THE CANAL

Colonel Buller Wants Honolulu to Take Second  
Rank Among Hawaiian Cities—California  
Senatorship—Sugar News.

DURBAN, Feb. 4.—General Buller crossed the Tugela river Friday night and is marching on Ladysmith. No definite news will be permitted to go out until Ladysmith is relieved.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A special dispatch from Durban, dated Sunday, and referring to General Buller's recrossing the Tugela, in an advance upon Ladysmith, says:

"It is probable that General Buller crossed at a spot above Tricard's Drift, and that, leaving the enemy to the right, he is marching to Acton Homes, where the road to Ladysmith runs almost due east, through a fairly open country.

"It is expected here that he will reach Ladysmith tomorrow (Monday) night."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Saturday, February 3d, says:

"The belief is general that all will be staked on the issue of the coming battle. It is probable that no press telegrams will be permitted to leave pending the operations.

"The fighting power, morale and material of the army was never higher than it is now."

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Sunday evening:

"Messages are now freely exchanged between the camps of General Buller and General Buller—by night with calcium lamp, by day with heliograph. The men are enthusiastic at the prospect of a speedy advance under General Buller's instructions. A very large convoy with stores for the beleaguered garrison will accompany the relieving force. The Boers have repaired the road bridge over the Tugela at Colesburg sufficiently for the passage of cavalry."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"General Buller has undoubtedly secured the road to Ladysmith, and should reach his objective this week. It is believed here that the object of the Boers in occupying Ngutu, Zululand, is to secure the road from Dundee to Vryheid in case of retreat."

"I learn from a reliable source that General Joubert was seriously injured by a shell in the fight at Willow Grange, and that he will never be able to command again on horseback. My informant says that he has, in fact, retired from the field."

"The Boers admit that the attack on Ladysmith was a serious blunder and would not have occurred if General Joubert had been in command. General Lucas Meyer played the coward at Talana and sheltered himself in a Red Cross wagon, shamming sickness. He has been unable to face the Boers since and they threaten to shoot him."

"The Boers say Great Britain made a mistake in not sending General Sir Evelyn Wood. I understand that they still have thousands of barrels stored in reserve at Delagoa bay."

Rumors of Heavy Fighting.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 4:45 p. m.—A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, dated today, says: "There is no definite news from General Buller, but it is reported that there was heavy fighting yesterday."

It is learned from an official source that absolutely no confirmation has been received by the War Office of the report that General Buller has recrossed the Tugela river and is marching on Ladysmith. On the contrary, according to the information of the War Office at the present moment, there is every indication that things are quiet at the front and that no immediate movement is anticipated.

Regarding the dispatches from Ladysmith, saying that Buller's guns have been heard there, it is surmised that some practice may have been going on with the new batteries which have just reached the front.

Roberts' Movements.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 4 a. m.—Military opinion in London continues to assume, from very slender materials, that General Buller is again throwing his army against the Boer forces. A retired General, Sir William Henry Green, whose distinguished career gives weight to his opinion, thinks that General Buller, with 25,000 men, is making a wide detour to the west and north in order to avoid the roughest parts

## HILO HAS PLAGUE

Mrs. A. G. Serrao First  
Victim.

## SLIDES SHOW BACILLI

Portions of Glands Received—Body  
Buried in Lime—Dr. Wood  
Goes to Hilo.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

Hilo is visited by the bubonic plague. The little steamer Ka'uani appeared off the harbor yesterday morning, and sent the news to the Board of Health. Several letters, detailing the history of the case, were received by the Board shortly before noon, closely followed by a large ominous looking package containing three jars, each holding glands or fluid taken from the body of Mrs. Serrao, whom the Hiloites believe to have died of the plague.

Following so closely upon the appearance of bubonic plague on Maui, the news was not so startling in its effects upon the Board; but, nevertheless, the gravity of the situation was apparent to all.

Dr. Hoffmann immediately proceeded to making microscopical examinations of the glands sent the Board; but he had difficulty in mounting them, on account of the decomposition which had set in since they had been removed from the body. However, shortly after gazing into the microscope he gave way to Dr. Wood. A moment later the latter arose and said that what he had seen was sufficient for him to make up his mind to go to Hilo at the first opportunity. Many bacilli, resembling classic bacilli, were apparent in the slides.

Dr. Carmichael, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, also examined the slides. He had asked permission of the Board in the forenoon to accompany Consul General Haywood to Kahului, but after noting the presence of bacilli in the slides he expressed a desire to go straight on to Hilo.

Case of Mrs. Serrao.

A detailed history of the illness and death of Mrs. Serrao is derived from the letter of Dr. W. L. Moore, agent of the Board of Health at Hilo, addressed to President Wood, as follows:

"Hilo, Hawaii, February 10, 1906.

"Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health, Honolulu.

"Dear Sir: I have to report to your honorable body, concerning the sickness and death of Mrs. A. G. Serrao, of this town, under circumstances that have caused us considerable worry, and the nature of which we do not feel certain to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners."

General MacDonald, with 4000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, threatens the Boer right at Magersfontein. This is the first sign of activity on the part of Lord Methuen for some weeks and doubtless has relation to the movements of the British farther east.

The Standard has received the following dispatch, dated Monday, February 5, from Kopple Dam:

General MacDonald, with a brigade of infantry, a regiment of lancers and one battery, has reached here from Modder River camp, in what is regarded as an important movement to the right of the Boer position at Magersfontein. Kopple Dam commands the roads from Kimberley to Hopetown and Douglas. Two Boer laagers, at Kamulhoek and Grigatown, are within striking distance. The arrival of General MacDonald's column was opportune, as it prevented two large commandos from effecting a junction. He now holds both banks of the river. The laagers had two brushwood with the Boer patrols. There is great activity among the enemy and strong forces are concentrated to oppose our further advance. The troops suffered from heat and scarcity of water during the march."

Mrs. Joubert's Energy.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The story that Mrs. Joubert is with General Joubert at the front and personally providing for his table does not surprise those who know something of that energetic woman. She went with him often in his campaigns against the natives. The old times in the laager, when, with other women, she melted lead for bullets for the men, have been recalled by Amsterdam acquaintances, who, taking her through the Rijks Museum, pointed out an ancient pewter collection. Her only remark was: "Good to make bullets of."

Mediatory Offices.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—(Afternoon Service).—A special to the Times from Washington says:

It is learned that under the terms of the Hague treaty, which has just been ratified by the Senate, an effort will be made before long to exert such offices as may properly be extended to the belligerents to bring about a termination of the war in South Africa. Before this

"The temperature was 102 1-2, pulse 120 full. There was some incoherence of speech; she insisted that there was nothing the matter."

"Dr. Grace saw the case with me and considered it decidedly suspicious. So the place was quarantined, and Dr. Rice was informed that he could continue the treatment of the case."

"The next morning the husband asked Dr. Irwin to take the case, which he did. The two following days the temperature ran 100 1/2, morning, and 102 at night; during this time there was delirium with a condition of lethargy and a tendency of diarrhea. There were also petechiae over the extremities, which were said to be flea bites, but which persisted till death, which occurred on the 6th."

"During the last two days the temperature fell to normal with weaker pulse, the condition of lethargy deepening and the diarrhea increasing."

"At all times the mental disturbance and the prostration showed out of proportion to the fever. There were no pulmonary disturbances."

"At the post-mortem there was found no enlargement of the glands, other than those of the two groups. The body was buried in a tight box and the same filled with five barrels of unslaked lime, in the backyard of their property."

"The glands were put in Muller's fluid and the box sealed in a metal box, and I forwarded the same to your Board for examination. While we earnestly

hope the case will prove to be other than the plague, we do not feel justified in removing the restrictions until we hear from your examination."

"I would be glad if you would send me information regarding the disease, so that in the event of another suspicious case we can determine positively, and avoid delay and consequent danger."

A clerk in the same store was sick for two or three days with slight fever and enlarged glands of the groin, at the same time; none of the symptoms were pronounced and he is well, and still in quarantine."

"There is a rat proof fence around the Serrao store, and strict isolation will be enforced till we hear from you, that in the event of plague we shall be prepared to act."

"The appointment of Mr. Kennedy has given general satisfaction and was undoubtedly a wise choice."

"Hoping to have a speedy reply, I have the honor to be."

"Yours respectfully,"

"DR. W. L. MOORE,

"Agent of the Board of Health."

The Afternoon Meeting.

At the afternoon session of the Board the difficulty arose as to who should accompany President Wood to Hilo. A medical man, familiar with the plague, its treatment, and the method of establishing quarantines was necessary in order to instruct the medical profession of Hilo on all matters pertaining to plague.

Minister Cooper felt that Honolulu needed the constant services of President Wood and a trip to Hilo would compel the latter to remain there almost a week. The President, however, was willing to make the trip, stating that a few hours' conversation with the physicians would be worth more than volumes of literature upon the subject.

It was suggested that Dr. Garvin be picked up at Kahului on the way to Hilo; but President Wood strongly objected to removing him from his present post of duty, as the medical profession at Kahului and vicinity was not large in numbers, and he felt certain that under Dr. Garvin's guidance with all the people of the infected district in quarantine, the plague would be suppressed there in a short time."

It was finally decided that President Wood should undertake the trip. It was ascertained that the Maui would not go until this morning and further than this, she intended to stop at ports on her way to Hawaii. The L-chua was on her way to Hilo, as the medical profession at Kahului and vicinity was not large in numbers, and he felt certain that under Dr. Garvin's guidance with all the people of the infected district in quarantine, the plague would be suppressed there in a short time."

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(Continued from Page 1.)

treaty was adopted it was maintained that the United States could not, without exposing this Government to the suspicion of unfriendly motives, venture to suggest the use of the good offices to both parties to the war. Even now there may be some hesitation about declaring by advances made even with the best intentions, that the Transvaal is or is not a belligerent state. It is beginning to be appreciated here that the sympathy for the Boers is widespread and increasing, and that it may not be wise to defer too long the offer of friendly intervention to save life on both sides.

It has been discovered here that while there is no loss of appreciation of the attitude of Great Britain toward the United States during the war with Spain and a strong inclination to let the British go on and settle their own difficulties in their own way, there is making for the Boers a strong feeling of sympathy because they have at least a nominal republic.

On the republican side the feeling is not so strong as it is on the Democratic side, where almost every man is a Boer sympathizer. The situation undoubtedly arises from a desire on the part of the Republicans to avoid pressing a course that will conflict with Mr. McKinley's policy. The Democrats may take advantage of this knowledge to press the Boer side in order to embarrass the Administration.

### Vigorous Work Ahead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—(Afternoon Service).—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Everything points to a vigorous prosecution of the war in the Cape Colony frontier and the Tugela within a few days or even hours, but all surmises respecting the strength of the columns or the direction of the movements are futile. There are no clues upon which a correct judgment of the situation can be based.

The Times has a dispatch from Remberg stating that the situation in that quarter was unchanged on Monday, and that General French was holding a large Dutch force around Coleberg and was shelling the Boer camp northwest of Stingersfontein.

Pretoria dispatches from Colesberg repeat the announcement that the British forces were approaching Achterlang on the way to Norval's bridge, and there are rumors from Cape Town that a considerable force of infantry has been sent to support General French and that General Gatacre, with heavy reinforcements and a strong body of cavalry, is surrounding Stormberg. Dispatches received from the Orange River frontier have been cut by the censor until they are unintelligible.

When the dispatch announcing the fighting on the Upper Tugela was published there was the usual scene of excitement on the streets, the big placards attracted newspaper buyers and the news was discussed eagerly in all quarters.

There was notable excitement in the House of Commons where, in addition to the announcement that General Buller had crossed the Tugela Monday and was advancing on Ladysmith, a news agency telegram was posted saying that 100 additional ambulance stretchers had been sent to the front from Durban. The War Office at present is only able to add regarding General Buller's advance "the operations are still in progress but we have no information regarding the result."

The available maps do not show the drifts mentioned in the Boer dispatch. The rush in the direction of the War Office when it was learned that confirmation had been received there of the report that General Buller was again advancing evinced the anxiety of the public to obtain the latest news.

The War Office message given out furnishes no clue as to where the Tugela was crossed nor the numbers supporting General Buller's movement, but it is presumed this third attack will be a supreme effort on the part of the General to cut his way through and that in it he will employ every available man. The expression in the official dispatch, "is now advancing upon Ladysmith," it is pointed out, must not be taken to mean that he has cut down all opposition but merely that he is headed in the direction of the beleaguered town and the public here are naturally on tenter hooks in regard to the next move.

### From Boer Sources.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Feb. 6.—Since yesterday the British, with naval and other guns, have bombarded our positions on the Upper Tugela. The troops crossed the river at that point and Kolen Drift, with the object of storming our positions. At the former General Burger beat them back and they re-crossed in great confusion.

The fighting continues at Kolen Drift with the Standerton and Johannesburg commandos. There were no casualties on our side. The cannonade was the fiercest yet experienced. There was a continuous firing all day long. This morning it recommenced with an increased number of guns.

### Traitors in War Office.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The investigation into the leakages of the information passing over the cables from South Africa, which was commenced six weeks ago, has just been completed. It was fully believed here that on a number of occasions the news of British reverses was known in Europe long before the information reached the Government most concerned.

about the idea that the leakage is in their system. It is pointed out, moreover, that any telegraph operator desiring to act as a traitor must be acquainted with the War Office secret code. The conspirators evidently send dispatches by special messengers to Boulogne and Calais, within four hours of London, whence they are telegraphed to the Boers.

### Transvaal's Appeal.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The papers here publish extracts from a remarkable document from the office of the Secretary of State at Pretoria, dated December 15th. The document comprises 10,000 words and is countersigned by Secretary of State Hertz. It seems specially written for the American public. It says:

"We to a great extent depend on America and Europe for our foodstuffs. It will be criminal on the part of the great powers to suffer this little nation to perish by famine, since the sword has failed. Since 1870, when the President of the United States acknowledged our republic as a sovereign state, Americans have flocked here in numbers. In every instance the hand of fellowship has been extended to them. Not a single case of disagreement is on record, but with the first war note of the oppressor we are informed that America is acting in league with the enemy."

"If our sister republic has no sympathy with us; if the boasted condensation of the British is to be preferred to sincerity and truth, we will no longer believe in the justice and integrity of the American nation, and her profession of Christianity we will consider empty sound."

Secretary Hertz further says the Boers have never abused the white flag, and that the British murdered women, children and American citizens at Derdepoort.

### Chamberlain's Defence.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a question, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, admitted that a critical stage of the war had been reached and that the situation was undoubtedly serious, though, he added, he did not believe the country was in danger. If the preparation for war had been insufficient, he said, it was wholly due to the fact that the Government was determined to do everything to secure peace and to do nothing to endanger it. Chamberlain further declared that the war was just, necessary and righteous. He regretted the proposed amendment to the address because, he said, it would throw doubt upon the unitedness of the kingdom.

"We have suffered checks," said Chamberlain, "and have made mistakes. I am not anxious to dispute as to the blame. Let the Government bear the brunt until the time comes when, under happier auspices, we can see how far the blame is to be apportioned between this system and those administering it. In the meantime blame us. What is now urgent is to redress those checks and to repair mistakes. You say we have sent too few troops, but we are pouring them into South Africa. In a few weeks we will have 200,000 men there. We will have as many mounted men as there are mounted Boers."

Meanwhile the spirit of the nation is unbroken. There is no sacrifice which we are unwilling to make. There is no sacrifice we are unwilling to ask of the colonies if we think it necessary to success. I must go further than this and admit that this war, under new conditions, in a new country, with new arms, against a people whose tenacity and courage are admirable as the courage and tenacity of our own soldiers, has required a larger scheme than any the Government has yet been called upon to meet.

"It would be premature," continued the Colonial Secretary, "to talk of terms of settlement. Speaking for the Government, there will be no second Majuba Hill. Never again shall the Boers erect in the heart of South Africa a citadel from whence to proceed to disaffection and race animosity. Never again shall they be able to endanger the paramountcy of Great Britain. Never again shall they be able to treat an Englishman as though he belonged to an inferior race."

### The Ministry Sustained.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The House of Commons tonight, by the decisive vote of 352 to 139 rejected Lord Fitzmaurice's amendment to the reply to the address from the throne which censured the Government for its conduct of the South African war. The Irish members withdrew in a body before the voting began. Some of the Liberals voted with the Government, but most of them stood with Campbell-Bannerman, supporting the amendment. The feature of the closing hours of the debate was the speech of A. J. Balfour. In strong language he defended Colonial Secretary Chamberlain against the attacks of the opposition and paid a warm tribute to him as the leading spirit in bringing about the unity of the empire.

### TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Glimpses of the Campaign in South Africa.

Consul Hay has been well-received at Pretoria.

Dr. Leyds is having a great popular reception in Berlin.

There has been an enthusiastic pro-Boer meeting in Denver.

Buller still has need of heavy reinforcements, especially cavalry.

Boers before Ladysmith are sending large detachments to the Tugela.

Ex-Secretary Alger opposes the holding of pro-Boer meetings in Michigan.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has adopted pro-Boer resolutions.

A Ladysmith dispatch says the Boer losses in the Tugela and Spion Kop engagements were 1,100 killed and 600 wounded.

Seven Boer guns are said to have been injured by the British fire at Ladysmith.

Consul Macrum has arrived in New York and refuses to say why he left Pretoria.

The Maharajah of Jajpur has donated 100,000 rupees to the South African war fund.

The railway between Modder river and Langeburg has been destroyed by the Boers.

The position at Ladysmith is reported to be quiet, hopeful and well-provisioned.

Col. Baden-Powell is to use dynamite in attacking the Boer positions at Mafeking.

The question of recognition for the Boers is being raised in the House of Representatives.

The British are finding that smokeless powder rifles are the most satisfactory weapons.

Boers say artillery is of little value on either side and that lyddite bombs cause no damage.

Dr. Leyds is trying to get the powers to intervene in case England should seize Delagoa Bay.

Riccio Garibaldi wants to command a corps of Italian volunteers in the British service.

Rumors prevail in London that the Prince of Wales had a peculiar interest in the Jameson raid.

Kaffirs say General Joubert was killed by a shell outside Ladysmith. The report is probably untrue.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation urging the Dutch farmers of the border to desert the Boer forces.

England is said to have contracted in Philadelphia for 1,000,000 tons of coal for naval and transport use.

The Boers have dug up the roads leading from Spearman's camp to Ladysmith and have made trenches along the route.

The British force in South Africa will soon reach 213,000 with 452 guns. The Boers now have every available man in the field.

A Cape correspondent says the Free Staters are asking what terms they can get from the British if they cut adrift from the Transvaal.

Lord Roberts will release Commandant Pretorius, whose leg has been amputated. Lord Roberts says he does not wish to imprison so gallant a soldier.

Cunningham Graham again attacks England for "groveling and squirming" to the United States, and declares that American sympathy is with the Boers.

The British losses from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spion Kop were 1,985 officers and men. The loss on Spion Kop itself was 215.

Secretary Hay has received \$750 from St. Louis for transmission to Pretoria, where it will be used to aid the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers.

The Dominion Government is to be petitioned to offer the services of 10,000 men to go to the Transvaal and to pay the cost of transporting them to the Cape.

Crowds of military-looking men are landing from German steamers at Delagoa Bay and going to Pretoria. They are carefully watched by Boer detectives.

Lieut. Von Brusewitz, who ran a sword through a civilian at Carlsruhe three years ago and caused a storm of indignation in Germany, was killed at Spion Kop.

England is looking for new men to head the Government and the name of Rosebery is most often heard. A small section of the press wants Rosebery for Premier.

The Queen will not leave England unless, by the beginning of March, there is a great improvement in the South African situation. The Royal family will also stay at home.

Canon Farmer, who returned to London from Pretoria, says that General Buller was a weak man whose first care was for his personal safety. Macrum told Farmer that there were 5,000 Americans in the Transvaal, most of whom the United States was glad to get rid of. Farmer says Pretoria is provisioned for two years.

A Mafeking dispatch says: Sieges of bread and meat have only now been enforced. Oats intended for horses are saved to supply the troops. If needed, tinned milk and matches are commandeered. Liquor is scarce. Lady Sarah Wilson is plucky attending to hospital work and constantly passing to and fro under shell fire.

### CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

It is No Longer in the Way of the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A transatlantic canal under American control is now assured. The amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty removes what might have been a diplomatic obstacle to Government construction of the waterway. Both the Senate and House committees have voted with-out a dissenting voice to report practically identical bills.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the Senate committee, said today he expected the bill to pass the Senate this month. Representative Hepburn, chairman of the House committee, said he expected it to pass the House during this month. A poll of both Houses recently published shows that when it comes to a vote the bill will pass both houses by overwhelming majorities.

Both bills, while differing in language somewhat, authorize the President to secure from Nicaragua and Costa Rica control of such territory as may be necessary to construct and defend the proposed canal and make an indefinite appropriation to be used in securing such control. Citizens of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to have the same advantage in the use of the canal as citizens of the United States. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is made for the commencement of the work, and the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts for its completion to the amount of \$140,000,000, the money to be provided in regular annual appropriation bills as it shall be needed.

There is no reason to expect any serious efforts to delay the bill in either house of Congress. Its opponents are so few as to make such efforts hopeless, and the prospects are that it will be reached in both Houses after short debates. When Mr. Reed was Speaker he was able to prevent consideration of the bill in the House, but Speaker Henderson is heartily in favor of it and will aid in expediting action.

### Opposition Developing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Strong opposition to the neutralization clause of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is developing in the Senate and the chances that

### STAND BACK AND THEN LOOK.

"Madam," said a wise old physician to a woman who had brought a feeble, anemic, and poorly developed daughter to him for examination. "Madam, the treatment of this girl should have been begun two hundred years ago."

"Why," she exclaimed, "I don't understand what you mean."

"I am," he explained, "replied this student of men and of medicine, 'and you wouldn't even should I try to explain it.'"

How do you best see a picture on the wall? Why, by standing back and looking through your binoculars first through a tube. Well then, let us first read Mrs. Combes' letter, and afterwards get a little of what painters call perspective on it and see if we can understand the lesson it teaches.

"In the spring of last year, 1895," she says, "I had an attack of pleurisy, which left me low and weak. Subsequently I could not get up my strength, do what I would. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had severe pains about my chest, at my side, and between my shoulders. I had muscular pains in my arms and shoulders—in fact all over me. I got little or no sleep, and felt quite worn out in the morning."

"As time went on I got weaker and weaker, and was scarcely able to get about. I came to be so low that I thought I never should be better again. I saw a doctor and took medicines, but nothing did me any good."

"In December (1895) my sister, who lives at Oxford, told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seely's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Cooper, chemist, Oldbury Road, and after taking it found great relief. I could eat well, and food agreed with me."

"I now gained strength, and after taking four bottles was well as ever and free from all pain, muscular or otherwise. I know others who have been benefited by the same medicine. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Charlotte Combes, 177, Oldbury Road, West Smithwick, Birmingham, October 8th, 1896."

That is her letter—a plain, truthful, and well-written letter. But what do we see behind the simple facts as she sets them down? Is there anything suggested by that attack of pleurisy she speaks of? Was that the beginning? No. Pleurisy is the name given to an inflammation of the spaces or cavities in which the lungs rest. When the inflammation attacks the lungs themselves we call it pneumonia; if the bronchial tubes, bronchitis; and so on. But they are the same thing, from the same cause—namely, impure blood. When the blood is thus polluted, the smallest provocation—a slight cold—may set up any of the above ailments. Rheumatism (which Mrs. Combes had) belongs to the same group or family of maladies.

### CHINESE FOOD CONDEMNED.

Recommendation of Sanitary Committee to Board of Health.

In view of the more than suspicious circumstances surrounding the original case of plague occurring at Wing Wo Tai's store and the outbreaks at Hilo and Kahului, the Citizens' Sanitary Committee yesterday adopted the following resolution, and forwarded it to the Board of Health as the sense of the committee on the subject:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that as a means of suppressing the plague and preventing a further outbreak thereof, all foodstuffs imported from or originating in China or Hongkong and now in any part of the Hawaiian Islands, should be immediately destroyed; such compensation therefor to be made to the owners as the proper authorities may decide; and also

"That until the plague entirely ceases in China and Hongkong all foodstuffs originating in either of said places should be declared to be infected with plague and dangerous to the public health, and their importation into this country prohibited."

Will of Mrs. Widemann.

On behalf of himself and Henry R. Macfarlane and Frederick W. Macfarlane, John M. Dowsett petitions for probate of the will of Mary Kaumana Widemann.

The Widemann estate comprises real property valued at \$10,500, including the homestead at Punahou and personally valued at \$250.

To a niece and nephew are bequeathed rights in land on Kaula, also \$250 cash each. The testator's daughter, Mrs. William Lanz, is left a piece of land on the Ewa side of Punahou street, beginning 585 feet from Berea-land avenue and containing 1.884 acres.

Anna Widemann receives a piece of land on the same side of that street, beginning 715 feet from Berea-land avenue, containing an equal area.

Personal property, jewelry for the most part, is divided between the sons and daughters and a grandson, Harry Macfarlane.

The testator bequeaths the rest of her property "to those who may be entitled to the same by the laws of the descent of property."

HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER, FINE PLATED WARE, HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS (New Designs), HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA (Something New), RICH CUT GLASS, FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS, FRENCH CHINA, GERMAN CHINA, ENGLISH CHINA, FIGURES, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, JARDINIERS, LAMPS, And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to get more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Skin Itch, Cures Blemishes or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scalds, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatism, pains it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents. Beware of cheap imitations. The quantity is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of cases. Beware of cheap imitations. The quantity is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lancet and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famous Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT HIGH SNEAKING GENUINE.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY: FEBRUARY 16, 1900.

## FILTH AND PLAGUE.

The relation which filth bears to the bubonic plague is apparent wherever the malady breaks out. The first cases occur in the dirtiest parts of any given city; the subsequent cases are usually traceable in one way or another to the same spot. We have never heard of the plague originating or getting a foothold in a clean town. At Alexandria, at Oporto, at Tiflis, at Hongkong, at Kobe, at Honolulu and now at Kahului the locality where the plague first appears and where its ravages are most severe is that which had long since been under the ban of sanitary intelligence—the locality where smells had been most noisome and the conditions of daily life most unwholesome and disreputable.

Whether filth breeds the malady or whether imported bubonic germs find in it a nourishing and propagative agent cannot be decided. The vital fact remains that where the plague starts and where it stays longest there filth most abounds. Cleanliness means immunity and this irrespective of the facts of climate. A city may be on a cold belt like Tiflis and yet succumb to the ravages of the black death or it may be under the equator like Singapore and succeed in confining the plague to a few sporadic cases or in wiping it out altogether. The whole issue is one of cleanliness. Take the worst pest hole in the world and make it clean and it may laugh at the bubonic plague; take the most salubrious place on earth and let it get as foul as Honolulu was before Chinatown burned and it stands in continual danger of a bubonic visitation.

The progress of Honolulu towards complete cleanliness has been marked by the abatement of the plague and now the cases are few and far between. We are getting the better of the scourge. Fortunately for the other islands they have an instructive object lesson in the experience of this city and can proceed to deal with the conditions about them without danger of making the mistakes which were so common in Honolulu when the plague began. They know from what we have taught that fire and clean water and disinfectants and the abolition of the cesspool are the only means of safety and that men who are most radical in the use of these agencies come the nearest to doing what the crisis demands. In a phrase their work is cut out for them. Hilo and Kahului, where the plague has now appeared, have only to act as Honolulu has done to get the better of it. The means of rescue are revealed in five words—get clean and keep clean!

## THE LITTLE-CAYPLESS JUNTA.

If the members of the House Committee on Territories knew the men who, in posing before them as representatives of Americanism in Hawaii, presume to charge the judges of the Hawaiian bench and the heads of the departments of island government with dishonesty, they would not permit them to delay a favorable report on the Cullom bill for an hour.

The head and front of the self-chosen delegation from Hawaii is Gilbert Little of Hilo and previously of parts unknown. Little is a man whom detrimental rumors followed from the Coast and who has been known here only as a political mischief-maker and a hungry and thirsty office-seeker. Because Hawaiians did not choose to accept Little at his own valuation he declared war on the local government and is now venting his individual spleen at Washington. He would probably stop it any hour and take the other side, if assured of a judgeship. But he is not wanted here and knows it so well that he is laying plans to go elsewhere. Little's whole course at Washington is one of personal vindictiveness and spite.

Edgar Cayple is a small lawyer who came here from Seattle to represent a newspaper. He got a native Hawaiian's damage suit to press and failed to win a verdict. This soured him, and the unwillingness of the Government and the sugar-planters to employ him added to the sourness and led Cayple to take sides in politics against the existing order and to fill the columns of the paper that sent him here with untruthful statements about island men and affairs. Individually, Cayple is a cipher in this community and the House Committee on Territories could pick up a hundred shysters on the curbstones of Washington who would be better worth hearing than Cayple on any subject.

Robert Wilcox is a political feather-head who has deserted all island parties and taken with him the respect of none. He has been a cheap revolutionist under both the monarchy and the republic; has maligned the Queen and praised her in turn; has been an annexationist and restorationist all

within three weeks. Wilcox is a just and honest man in his own mind and in the eyes of his friends, but his only use for him is to make a mockery of the House Committee on Territories.

This man Moreno needs no characterization from us. He is known to the House Committee on Territories as a professional lobbyist who stays at nothing. He came to Hawaii several years ago as an adventurer, got in office which he held for three days, and was then kicked out of it and out of the country.

These are the men whom the House Committee on Territories is permitting to take up the public's time and to delay a measure of justice to Hawaii. They ought to be promptly turned down and out. They are too insignificant personally and too non-representative politically to deserve consideration from busy law-makers.

## THE WAR OUTLOOK.

The decisive battles of the Anglo-Boer war cannot be far off. At this writing the British have, or very nearly have, 213,000 men and 452 guns in the field, as against a Boer army, widely dispersed, which numbers no more than 100,000 men. Buller has crossed the Tugela, plainly intent on a flanking movement, and Lord Roberts' forces from the Cape are advancing as fast as possible toward the borders of the Orange Free State. Before they arrive the Boers will have to divide their army and with one wing of it prepare to give battle to Lord Roberts on the open veldt. This necessity must weaken the force opposed to Buller and may be the means of raising the siege of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley.

From a military point of view it looks as if the tide of war was about to turn against the burghers. Much depends, however, on the attitude of France and other European countries as to whether England will have a chance to prosecute her South African venture to the triumphal end. It must not be forgotten that just as England was on the point of crushing the American rebels France intervened and turned the scale against her. History may repeat itself. Ugly talk is heard on the boulevards, in the Parisian press and in the ranks of French publicists as well. Threats to wipe out the memory of Fashoda and to neutralize the Suez canal; hints about the possible worthlessness of the British navy and the defencelessness of British coasts are not confined to irresponsible gossipers, but are noted among men who hold in their hands the issues of peace and war. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau is quoted as having said that events may bring France a long-wished-for opportunity. Recently M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, said to M. Viviani, editor of *La Lanterne*: "Unless we seize this one we will never find a safer opportunity to compel England to evacuate Egypt." Deputy Millevoye said the other day to a New York World reporter that "France bides her hour. When England has all the force she can engage employed in South Africa we need no war to obtain from her all the reasonable concessions we ask. These Britishers say their fleet can hold Europe at bay—provided Europe chooses to fight at sea. Who knows but the English fleet may lose its prestige as has the English army? Even had we no battleships England could only bombard a few unimportant colonial towns. Nowhere could she land an army and leave garrisons."

In the possibilities thus raised we have the only reasonable ground of expectation that the Boers will win. Brave—incomparably brave and daring as they are—they cannot hope to survive the impact of Great Britain's military power. If the British are let alone and given time enough they are as certain to crush resistance as a steam roller is to break cobblestones. But will they keep a free hand? That is one of the gravest questions of the day.

The election of Bard to the vacant Senatorship of California is a happy settlement of the troubles which began when Dan Burns announced his candidacy. Mr. Bard is a good citizen and a lawyer of parts. He believes as a Californian ought to in expansion and the Nicaragua canal and will work for both.

The advent of the plague in Hilo is not surprising, although it is much to be deplored. Luckily, the rainy city has been taking sanitary measures for weeks past and is in better shape to deal with the Asiatic scourge than was Honolulu on December 12th. There is, of course, danger that the plague will spread to the plantations, though no more, probably, than exists here, where a successful quarantine has so far been maintained.

The San Francisco Board of Health is a good thing when it passed an ordinance compelling landlords to clean and fumigate any house that they are about to lease to tenants. Heretofore there was nothing to prevent an innocent house-hunter from getting a place where there had been communicable diseases a few days before. Now the law steps in to protect him as it should.

## IS STILL IMPROVING

A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth.

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health in the cheeks, and appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

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To Shareholders Nahiku Sugar Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE THIRD ASSESSMENT of 10 per cent, or \$2 per share, will be due and payable at the offices of ALEXANDER &amp; BALDWIN, Judd building, on the 1st day of March, 1900.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer.

Honolulu, Feb. 10, 1900.

5466-2150-24

General Lorenzo Torres has been slain in battle with the Yaquis at the Sierra mountains, Mexico.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake wants to succeed Miss Anthony at the head of the suffrage movement.

William Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is with the House before Ladyism.

Wm. A. Wright, ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature, and a gold Democrat, has been assassinated.

Wm. Henry Gilder, the explorer, brother of Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, is dead.

Witnesses for the prosecution in the Clark bribery case admit that they were paid for giving false evidence.

Eminent French statesmen are quoted as saying that the time is near to wipe out the Fashoda blot.

The body of General Lawton was escorted through San Francisco by police, military and Odd Fellows.

The Porto Rico revolution at San Juan ended in disturbances in which one man was killed and six wounded.

The President explains that payments to Sulu officials are the same as those made to American Indians.

A serious blunder is said to have been made in the construction of the new royal yacht, Victoria and Albert.

Suif has been brought by the displaced health officer to oust the new Board of Health of San Francisco.

The virtual abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is regarded in London as a distinct American victory.

A corn kitchen will be established by Chicago people at the Paris fair with the Auditorium chef in charge.

A Boston authors' club is to be formed. Applicants must have their literary work approved by Col. Higginson.

Fire has destroyed three large blocks in St. Louis. They were in the heart of the retail section. Loss \$1,500,000.

Times are dull in Dawson City in spite of the fact that \$21,000,000 in gold are likely to be taken out this season.

The natives of North Borneo have revolted and ambushed a force of Sikhs, killing a number and driving the rest back.

The drainage canal has so lowered the water in the Chicago river that the latter may soon cease to be navigable.

Julian Ralph, the famous correspondent, has been wounded in South Africa.

Trouble in Venezuela and San Domingo is likely to interrupt the evolution program of the North Atlantic fleet.

Paderewski, the pianist, fearful of being sent to Siberia, denies having criticized the Czar's government of Poland.

The San Francisco Health Board orders that all houses be cleaned and disinfected before being leased to new tenants.

It is reported and denied that the British will get tide-water privileges in Alaska in return for the Nicaraguan concessions.

The 22-story building of the American Tract Society in New York does not pay and subscriptions of \$200,000 are solicited.

Mrs. Lawton and the mother of Major John A. Logan fainted when they met at Chicago on the arrival of the bodies of their dead.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely upon the bill removing the disabilities from Civil War deserters.

Three hundred Spanish prisoners have escaped from the Tagals and are awaiting the arrival of American troops at Libmanan.

The Dowager Empress of China is said to have been forced by public sentiment to reconsider her scheme to supplant the Emperor.

Chief Biggy is making war on San Francisco's Chinese ghoulies, who confine the sick in basements where a coffin is placed in waiting.

Through carelessness, in emplacements two of the 12-inch rifled cannon intended for the defenses of Puget Sound have been ruined.

While digging a grave at Mount Tamapala cemetery a man unearthed a robber's buried treasure consisting of silverware valued at \$500.

The Lily White Republican convention of Louisiana has nominated C. Taylor Cade for Governor. Fusion with Populists was not effected.

The transport Ohio brought the bodies of 138 soldiers dead to San Francisco. The Indiana and Hancock were expected to bring 650 more.

Mr. Carnegie is said to have offered to pay the \$20,000,000 America gave Spain for the Philippines if the Government will withdraw from those islands.

The Japanese crew of the Nippon Maru caused a riot at the Angel Island quarantine station, using rocks and clubs. The rioters were subdued by a hose.

Secretary Root says the total number of men in the United States, available for military duty, is 10,343,150, with an organized militia strength of 106,339.

Ex-Postmaster General D. M. Key is dead, aged 76. He was a colonel in the Confederate army and served in Hayes' Cabinet. He was always a pronounced Democrat.

Cardinal Gibbons preached against woman suffrage at Baltimore and declared that the leaders of the movement and society women are the worst enemies of the home and of the gentler sex.

The Alliance Realty Company will erect the largest office building of the world in New York. It will be twenty stories high and contain 360,000 square feet of space. Cost, with land, \$6,000,000.

Angela Cheres Antoucel, an actress, dropped dead while riding her bicycle in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, February 3. She had just returned from Dawson City and had \$12,000 on her person.

The Hamburg-American line has made arrangements for an around-the-world excursion from New York to San Francisco via Suez, Honolulu and Hilo will be visited on the new steamer Princess Victoria Louise. The lowest cabin rate quoted is \$2,000.

Recent experiments in New York show the possibility of conveying medicines through the skin and into any portion of the human body by placing them in the path of an electric current. Gout, rheumatism and consumption are now being treated by using electricity to convey drugs to the affected parts, and, while no positive cures have been wrought, results have been attained that seem to demonstrate the value of the new treatment.



## THE UNION JACK GOES FORWARD TO BATTLE

(Continued from Page 2.)

The instrument will be ratified in its present form or not bright.

### ATTACKS HONOLULU.

Col. Little Wants Some Other Hawaiian Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(Special).—At the hearing on the Hawaiian bill today, Col. Gilbert F. Little offered the following amendment:

Section 3. That a territorial government is hereby established over said territory, with its temporary capital at Honolulu on the island of Oahu.

Speaking in his resolution Mr. Little said:

We respectfully suggest that it is inexpedient to finally determine, by this bill, that the permanent capital of a territory in its infancy, and just on the threshold of great and prosperous changes, should be definitely located in a city with no more natural resources surrounding it than is possessed by Honolulu. Its harbor is incapable of sufficient expansion for the commerce of the islands' capital, its location is bad, its sanitary conditions are exceedingly poor and a few years of modern, intelligent prosperity under the Stars and Stripes shall witness such a transformation as to population and capital and commerce, as to make it eminently proper that the permanent capital of the territory should be elsewhere than in Honolulu. Hence, we suggest that the section be amended so as to locate the temporary capital only at Honolulu, and make such provision as may be deemed expedient for determining, by vote, at some future time, where the permanent location of the capital shall be.

### Little Eager For Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The reports that there will be three judgeships in Alaska Territory are almost as numerous as congressmen, and the contest for these offices will be a hot one. Walter Milroy, formerly of North Yakima, Wash., will be pushed by his friends. Ex-Congressman Doolittle of Washington is also said to be an applicant, although he disclaims any desire to leave New York. Gilbert Little, formerly of Seattle and now of Honolulu, who has applied for a judgeship in Hawaii, has expressed willingness to go to Alaska instead. Superior Judge Greene of Oakland is after a judgeship in the Hawaiian Islands.

### GOEBEL DEAD.

Kentucky on the Verge of Serious Political Trouble.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 6:45 o'clock this evening. The only persons present at the death-bed were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Braunacker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who have been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormack, Justus Goebel, another brother, who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam would carry him, in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived forty minutes too late. Oxygen was frequently administered the dying man during the afternoon in an effort to keep him alive until his brother's arrival, but in vain. For, by cruel irony of fate, the train on which Justus Goebel was traveling to Frankfort was delayed several hours from various causes, and when Mr. Goebel finally reached here it was only to learn that his brother was dead. Among bitter partisans of both parties deep grief is manifested, and already a movement has been started to erect a fitting monument for Mr. Goebel's memory on the spot in the State house grounds where he was shot.

### Politics Not to Blame.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—A special to the Dispatch from Wellston, Ohio, says: A stranger arrived here last night and announced that he was in Frankfort the day Goebel was shot. He gave Rodman as his name and claimed to know all about the shooting of Goebel. He said:

"A trap had been set for a long time and the opportunity was anxiously awaited to kill Goebel for his killing of John Sanford. The party who fired the shot was a near friend and intimately connected with Sanford. Politics had nothing to do with the affair."

### Rival Governors.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The Republican Governor Taylor still holds his place and is surrounded by troops. Today J. C. W. Beckham, who ran for Lieutenant Governor with Goebel, was sworn in. At a later hour Mr. Beckham issued a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, announcing that the work of the assassin had ended in the death of Mr. Goebel and he (Beckham) had qualified and assumed the duties of the chief executive. After referring to the high character and courage of the deceased, who is pronounced a martyr in the cause of the people, the proclamation says:

"I enter upon the discharge of the duties of this high office surrounded by conditions and circumstances which would tax the wisdom of men far stronger than I. Knowing well the trying difficulties that are ahead of me, and the dangers which surround me, which have already compassed the destruction of civil government at the capital of the State, I hereby solemnly warn and command that all violent characters and militia of the State, now in possession of this city and the public buildings, to immediately disband, lay down their arms and return to their homes and occupations. Feeling most deeply the responsibilities and difficulties of the situation, I invoke the aid and support of all law-abiding and law-respecting Christian people of this commonwealth; and I promise in a legal way, if within the power of man, to restore peace, quiet and protection to all individuals regardless of party or station under the

constitution, which I have solemnly sworn to obey."

### Beckham May Win.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6.—If the agreement drawn up last night at the conference of the representatives of the Republican and Democratic administrations, held at the Galt House in this city, is accepted and carried out, the strife which has rent Kentucky from end to end for the past two weeks will be ended. The agreement was reached shortly after midnight and arrangements were immediately made to have it drawn up and signed. This was slow work, however, and it was after 2 o'clock when the conference separated.

The Democrats gained nearly every point they contended for, and the Republican representatives, Lieutenant Governor John Marshall, General Dan Lindsey and Attorney David Farleigh, gave assurances that the agreement would be accepted by Governor Taylor tomorrow.

The agreement seats Beckham and exempts Taylor and his friends from prosecution. Latest advices say that Taylor is not likely to sign it. The funeral of Goebel was imposing.

### SUGAR PLANTS TO CLOSE.

Overstock of the Refined Article the Cause of Suspension.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The New York Evening Post says: It was stated positively in Jersey City today that the American Sugar Refining Company is preparing to shut down its Jersey City plant, which employs 2000 men. The men will quit work within three days. The stopping of the plant is due to an oversupply of refined sugar. The warehouses in Jersey City and Brooklyn are all overstocked. The refinery work was stopped Saturday night last, but the men have since been at work getting out the finished product on hand.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The local refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company is to be shut down in common with those in New York and Philadelphia. At the office of the company here the reason assigned was the inability to secure barrels in sufficient number. The shut-down is expected to be only temporary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—President Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Co. was questioned regarding reports that the leading refineries of the company had been closed down as a result of loss of business, particularly because of the loss of large confectionery and condensed milk contracts. "The reports are totally untrue," said Mr. Havemeyer, "we have lost no business and we do not intend to lose any. The only refineries that have been closed down are the Spreckels Refinery in Philadelphia and the Jersey City Refinery. These have closed down to take account of stock and to clean up. This is usual at the end of the year, but the demand during the holidays and continuing in January was so unusual that the closing was deferred until now. The refineries will resume on Saturday. The Boston refinery may also close for a day or two, but the Williamsburg refinery will not be closed."

The effect on the stock market of the reports referred to was a decline of about five points on Sugar Trust stock.

### SOUDAN TROUBLE SERIOUS.

Egyptians Object to Sending Men and Guns to South Africa.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Sudanese troops in Khartoum. It says:

There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents, notably the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to a mutiny in two Sudanese battalions. The Government has sent Colonel Wintate to parley with them. The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa.

### DEWEY FOR PRESIDENT.

He May Seek the Nomination Four Years Hence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—"After another four years of McKinley in the White House, Admiral Dewey will be a candidate for President and his chief rival for the Republican nomination will be Governor Roosevelt."

This is looking a long ways ahead, but such was the interesting prediction made today by one of the shrewdest of public men, one who is well behind the scenes and quite familiar with the budding ambitions that are being nursed more or less secretly in the breasts of men and women.

For some time society here has been gossiping of Mrs. Dewey's ambition to make her husband President of the United States. Indeed, it is no longer considered a secret, and it is known, too, that 1904 is the year in which it is hoped the stars will be propitious.

### FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Rupture Between the Two Nations Said to Be Imminent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A cable to the World from Paris says: France, England's hereditary foe, seems to wait her opportunity in England's direst need. France and England are at the door of a serious disagreement. If disagreement comes it probably will be over the Egyptian question.

### California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Thomas R. Bard has been chosen United States Senator from California to succeed Stephen M. White. He is an attorney of wide practice, a veteran of the Civil War and is heavily interested in the petroleum industry of Southern California. Dan Burns bolted the Republican caucus and finally withdrew his name from consideration.

### BUYING ISLANDS.

Uncle Sam Means to Control All Approaches to the Canal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—(Afternoon Service).—A Washington special to the Herald says:

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is authority for the statement that views with reference

to the reason to the Danish West Indies have been officially exchanged between the United States and Denmark. Negotiations are also in progress with Ecuador for the cession of Chatham Island of the Galapagos group, to the Government.

By the acquisition of these islands and the possession of Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, the United States will practically control all approaches to the proposed Nicaragua canal. There is authority for the statement that Secretary Hay, before agreeing to the provision prohibiting the establishment of fortifications at the terminal of the canal, carefully considered the reasons of the United States in the immediate vicinity and that in initiating negotiations with Ecuador for Chatham Island and with Denmark for the Danish West Indies he was actuated by a desire to secure allies for naval stations which would effectively control the approaches to the canal.

With the islands now held and those being negotiated for, Administration officials are satisfied that no difficulty will exist as to the United States commanding and protecting the canal. The authorities are very loath to discuss the matter and, while refusing to admit that negotiations were in progress with Denmark, it was stated that the Minister at Quito was conferring with Ecuador's representatives relative to the acquisition of the island of Chatham or the right to establish a coaling station there.

No doubt is expressed that the United States will be able to secure the consent of both Denmark and Ecuador to the acquisition of the islands it seeks, but it is understood that this Government is not hurrying the negotiations.

### COLONIAL RULE IMPRACTICABLE.

Schurman Commission Favors Territorial Form For Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In its report to the President the Schurman Commission announces itself unequivocally in favor of a government of the Philippines analogous to that of a territory of the United States with a Governor appointed by the President. They say it is desirable that the inhabitants of the archipelago should enjoy a large measure of home rule in local affairs, their towns to enjoy substantially the rights and privileges of towns in a territory. The provinces should be vested with substantially the functions of a county in a territory; this system might be applied to Luzon and the Visayan Islands at once, and a beginning might be made on the coast of Mindanao. The Sulu archipelago calling for special arrangements with the Sultan, the Commission says need not be considered in this connection.

The Filipinos could manage their own town and county affairs through their own officers, whom they could elect with no help from American officials except such as would be involved in control from the central government at Manila. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications or both. This system would necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and of integrity and of patience and tact in dealing with other races, and on this account the Commission recommends that they should be paid high salaries.

### NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Judge Taft to Head the Body that Will Institute Civil Rule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President today appointed Judge William H. Taft of Cincinnati, United States Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, to be president of the new Philippine Commission. Judge Taft's place on the bench will be filled by the appointment of Judge Henry F. Severance of Grand Rapids, Mich. These announcements were made at the close of the Cabinet meeting today.

Judge Taft called at the War Department today in company with Judge Day, late Secretary of State, and had a long talk with Secretary Root as to the plans of the commission. As some surprise has been caused by the willingness of Judge Taft to surrender a life position of the dignity and emolument of a United States Circuit Judge to join the commission, it may be said that the President's impression is that as soon as the commission shall have succeeded in replacing the existing military government in the Philippines with stable civil government Judge Taft will be named as the first civil Governor General of the archipelago.

### SHIPPING LAWS FOR HAWAII.

House Committee Favors the Extension of Statute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today it was decided to make a favorable report on the bill introduced by General Grosvenor to extend the laws relating to commerce, navigation and merchant seamen over the Hawaiian Islands. The Commissioner of Navigation is empowered to make such regulations as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of all vessels owned by citizens of the islands and which continue to be so owned to the date of nationalization and which have Hawaiian register, temporary or permanent. The trade between the islands and any other portion of the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great coasting districts. The Act is to become effective one year after its passage.

Senator Foster of Washington today laid before the Senate a petition praying that there be inserted in the new Constitution for Hawaii a clause prohibiting the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquor and continuing the prohibition of gambling and the opium trade in these islands.

The Dowager Empress of China orders a return to the old manner of study according to the teachings of Confucius for examinations for official rank, and directs the abolition of the study of the "now depraved and erroneous" teachings of the Western schools. Penalties are set and the University of Peking will probably close.

## Bolls. Pimples.

Sure Signs of Impure Blood.

Do not think that washes and ointments can cure eruptions of the skin. They cannot. The cause is deeper, even down in the very blood itself. Purify your blood, and your skin will be smooth and clear.

Mr. James Johnson, of South Forbes, New South Wales, sends us his photograph, and says:



"My whole body was almost covered with boils. Reading about"

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I took one bottle, and was entirely free from any eruption whatever. My eyesight was greatly strengthened also. Mr. Johnson's eyesight was strengthened because the Sarsaparilla is such a wonderful nerve tonic. For impure blood and weak nerves there is no remedy in the world equal to it. You cannot enjoy good health if your bowels are constipated. Ayer's Pills cure constipation every time.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Lenten season commences on the 28th instant.

A petition is circulating praying the government to extend the sewerage system to the outlying districts.

Mrs. Helme has supplied the ladies of the Relief Society with goods for hokokus.

A discontinuance in the case of J. O. Carter vs. Samuel Norris, assumption suit, has been filed by the plaintiff through his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McCanahan.

A list of the names of the officers who were elected at the annual meeting of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., to serve during the ensuing year, is published in this issue.

Captain Merry, commandant of the United States naval station here, expects to leave for the coast by the next steamer, or sooner, if possible. He goes to San Francisco to take the examinations requisite for a captain's commission.

Nunau stream's new bridge will be completed at the end of the week. Road Supervisor Ouderkerk is a busy man nowadays, for the department has its hands full. The biennial report will be ready in a few weeks and big work for the last two years will be shown.

### Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

### THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES. The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

—LATEST—

### "The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

### The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS—

### Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

### FOR JAPAN AND CHINA

1900  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... FEB. 24  
COPTIC ..... MARCH 6  
AMERICA MARU ..... MARCH 14  
PEKING ..... MARCH 22  
GALIC ..... MARCH 30  
HONGKONG MARU ..... APRIL 7  
CHINA ..... APRIL 14  
DORIC ..... APRIL 24  
NIPPON MARU ..... MAY 2  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... MAY 10  
AMERICA MARU ..... MAY 25  
PEKING ..... JUNE 5  
GALIC ..... JUNE 13  
HONGKONG MARU ..... JUNE 21  
CHINA ..... JUNE 29

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

1900  
AMERICA MARU ..... FEB. 17  
GALIC ..... MARCH 4  
HONGKONG MARU ..... MARCH 11  
CHINA ..... MARCH 18  
DORIC ..... MARCH 25  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... APRIL 1  
COPTIC ..... APRIL 17  
AMERICA MARU ..... APRIL 27  
PEKING ..... MAY 5  
GALIC ..... MAY 12  
HONGKONG MARU ..... MAY 26  
CHINA ..... JUNE 3  
DORIC ..... JUNE 10  
NIPPON MARU ..... JUNE 17  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... JUNE 24  
COPTIC ..... JUNE 30

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 10, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	PRICE.	PERCENT.	PERCENT.	PERCENT.
U. S. 4% 1891	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1892	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1893	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1894	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1895	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1896	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1897	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1898	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1899	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1900	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1901	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1902	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1903	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1904	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1905	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1906	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1907	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1908	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1909	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1910	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1911	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1912	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1913	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1914	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1915	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1916	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1917	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1918	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1919	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1920	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1921	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1922	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1923	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1924	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1925	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1926	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1927	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1928	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1929	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1930	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1931	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1932	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1933	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1934	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1935	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1936	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1937	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1938	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1939	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1940	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1941	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1942	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1943	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1944	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1945	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1946	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1947	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1948	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1949	100.00	100	100	100
U. S. 4% 1950	100.00	100	100	100

Session Sales—Seventy Ewa, \$24.50; 100 McBryde, assessable, \$4; 10 Hawaiian Sugar, \$220; 20 Waiwala, assessable, \$70; 15 Waiwala, paid up, \$110.

George Clark has a card of thanks in this issue.

Real estate men report business at a standstill in Honolulu just now.

The Hawaiian Relief Society has received \$220 from citizens of Waiwala, for the benefit of sufferers from the great fire.

The nomination of Commander J. F. Merry to be captain has been sent to the United States Senate by President McKinley.

Board of Health headquarters continues to be visited by many persons seeking permission to leave for the other islands.

On March 10th the administrator of the estate of Edward Dow



## PIONEER GONE

George Hardy Dies at Honokaa.

Stirring Career of One of the Best Known Old Timers of Hawaii.

HONOKAA, Feb. 10.—Born in Cornwall, England, April 27, 1822, and died in Honokaa, Hawaii, February 6, 1900. Such is the brief history of him who was born and baptised as William Bickel Smith, but who was known in these islands as George Hardy. A great many, perhaps, know Mr. Hardy's life was a stirring one, and quite out of the ordinary. He gave the writer many points of his life, with the request that when he died he "be given a good send-off in the papers," and in fulfilling this request the following lines are appended:

Mr. Hardy was apprenticed to a ship carpenter under the English system at an early age, and moved to the residence of his master, in Plymouth. On the completion of his apprenticeship he enlisted in the English navy as a seaman, but soon passed into the "wood butcher's" department as a mate. His cruise took him into most of the ports on the west coast of Europe, and many months were spent in the Mediterranean sea, visiting all the principal ports of both Europe and Africa, and spent some time ashore on Malta and Cyprus. While on this cruise his ship took part in the Turkish war, and he was one of the landing party that went ashore at Beirut and was in the assault that captured that place. At this place occurred one of the incidents of his life, he never enjoyed talking about, and seldom did so, and to the writer he mentioned it only once. He was conscious of having killed a Turkish soldier, and as it was almost after the fight was closed, he was not sure in his own mind that he could not have spared the man without in any wise changing the result of the fight, and often wished he had done so.

The incidents of service now changed him to the West Indies, with most of the time spent in Havana. Here they fell in with some American men-of-war and the English began deserting their own ships and enlisting in the American navy on account of better pay and better food. They did this until the complement of foreign sailors allowed to be enlisted was filled. The American officers, however, were in no wise averse to enlisting such men, as they were good sailors, and at that time it would seem the native-born product did not come under that head. So when "Uncle George" appeared on board the American ship the officer attempted to give him a "cue," but his knowledge of American geography was not equal to the emergency. When he inquired if they wanted any men the captain made answer: "Yes, I see you are an American citizen." "Yes, sir," "From what State?" "From the State of Boston, sir." He was instructed in geography and enlisted nevertheless. When enrolled on the ship's books he dropped the name of Smith and gave that of George Hardy, which was the name of his mother's father, and so William B. Smith of England became George Hardy of Massachusetts, and is so borne on the naval records. A considerable part of this enlistment was spent in the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida, where he became famous in naval circles for making spoon oars. At the expiration of his term he refused to re-enlist, even when promised a carpenter's warrant in a short time, and set out for New Orleans, and was employed as a carpenter on one of the large passenger steamboats then found on the Mississippi. His run was between New Orleans and Louisville, and on many runs his heavy duty was in unloading a few barrels of pork to be used under boilers to make steam to win some race from another "crack" packet. He decided to settle in this line of business and make his home in New Orleans.

The excitement of the breaking out of the Mexican war was too much for Mr. Hardy's nature. It changed his plans for the time, and as will be seen, for all time. He quit the steamboat business at \$75 a month and enlisted on the sloop-of-war St. Mary's as carpenter's mate at \$14 a month, intending to return to New Orleans as soon as the war was over. He cruised the Gulf as a part of Commodore Conner's squadron, was on shore at the siege of Vera Cruz with the naval battery, took part in the bombardment of Tampico and the engagement at Camanche. He met and conversed with Captain Ulysses S. Grant while on shore duty at Vera Cruz, a fact he never tired of repeating.

While on duty with the fleet occurred a real tragedy of life, and the last execution of a death sentence in the United States navy without the approval of the President. The victim was an English sailor of good family, who was convicted of striking Lieutenant Taylor, of the St. Mary's. Mr. Hardy saw the assault, but testified before the court-martial that he was busy at his bench and did not see it, and thus incurred the enmity of the lieutenant, who evened up later by causing Mr. Hardy to get "lashed across the bare back" for some fancied infraction of discipline. The other man was convicted and executed as Sam Jackson, but that was not his true name. When brought up for execution he made Mr. Hardy good-bye and said, "George, if you ever go back to England, never mention my untimely end, so that my people will never know what became of me." So well did Mr. Hardy keep this request that the secret of the man's true name went to the grave with him. When the ship went out of commission Mr. Hardy was ordered to put together the sea trunk for Lieutenant Taylor. When it was finished, the lieutenant invited him to his cabin to have a drink, which he declined, and when pressed for a rea-

son, said, "I cannot drink with you, sir, because you caused my friend to be hanged and me to be flogged." The lieutenant then said, "I leave the ship tomorrow and will not see you again. I want to know whether you saw Jackson strike me or not." "Yes, sir, I saw the whole business from first to last." "Then I wish to God they had all sworn as you did. I have not seen a happy day since that man was hung."

While waiting in Baltimore for a chance to return to New Orleans, Mr. Hardy happened across the ship St. Charles fitted out for California and ready to sail as soon as she secured a carpenter. Nothing was more natural to an adventurous spirit than to ship for the round trip, and he made the voyage round the Horn. But trouble brewed on the outward voyage, and when the ship put into Monterey the whole crew left her, and the intention of settling in New Orleans was now entirely abandoned. Then followed the excitement in the new mining regions, and a participation for Hardy in the politics of erecting a new state and a new civilization on the remains of the old. This gave him his American citizenship, as he was admitted with the state. He was a river drift miner, and could not work when the waters were up, and following the custom of many miners came to Honolulu to spend the winter of 1849-50. He secured work here as a ship carpenter and thus made more than the cost of his living during the dull season. He went to the mines again, but soon returned and never again left the islands. In February, 1851, he landed at Kawaihau, and some time after took up his residence in Waimea and followed the business of a carpenter and wagon maker. Of the men of note who lived in or had headquarters in Waimea at that time, only Hon. Chas. Nottley is now living.

In 1857 Mr. Hardy induced R. B. Rickard and family to come out from England, and locate in Waimea. Mrs. Rickard was his sister. In 1872 the families all moved to Hamakua and became pioneer sugar planters. Mr. Hardy acquired landed interests that have since placed him in good financial condition, but he was too free-hearted to save any thing from a good income, and only tried to save his capital. He was twice married and left a widow. His only son died some years ago, and his only direct descendant is William B. Hardy, a grandson, who lives on Maui.

Mr. Hardy was personally acquainted with all prominent Hawaiians, and all the rulers from Kamehameha III. down, and addressed them by their first names, and with Kalakaua he shortened his down to Dave. The police official office he ever held or wanted was Road Supervisor of Hawaii. He was versed in Hawaiian history, and in many of the myths and legends, and was master of the language, and also had a respectable knowledge of Spanish which he acquired in Mexico and California. He was a constant reader, and read until near midnight of the night he died. He knew his time was near, and was prepared for it. Some years ago he made him own coffin of a choice piece of koa. Only a month ago in anticipation of death he fixed up some important business affairs, and just a week before his end came he cashed his pension check as a Mexican veteran, and made the remark it was the last one he would ever sign.

His funeral was largely attended, notwithstanding the wind and rain prevailing. Father Oliver, of Kohala, an old friend, assisted the regular priest, and preached a masterly sermon in English on the drama of the resurrection. The church in which the service was held was mostly the gift of the deceased, he giving the land entirely. Many poor people will miss Uncle George sorely when their times of trial come. He has gone to his reward. Peace be to his ashes.

## Young Girls

How easy it is for young girls to go into the "decline." They eat less and less, become paler and paler and can hardly drag through the day. They are on the steady downward course. Iron does them no good; strychnine and biters all fail. They need a food that will nourish them better, and a medicine that will correct their disease.

## Scott's Emulsion

is both of these, elegantly and permanently combined. The Cod-Liver Oil makes the blood richer, and this gives better color to the face. The hypophosphites of lime and soda act as a strong tonic to the nerves. Soon the weight increases, the digestion improves and health returns.

At all druggists; 6c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

To facilitate the unloading of vessels men chosen by the Customs officials are placed aboard ship and paid by the consignees.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## THE BIG ISLAND

News Notes From Its Capital.

Plague Precautions—Collections for Charity—Loebenstein—George Beckley Threatened.

HILO, Feb. 10.—The Herald says: Events have been so crowded into the past seven days that Hilo is justified in taking on a metropolitan air. Mr. Loebenstein had gone to Honolulu at the instance of the local health committee and his return was looked forward to with some anxiety. On Thursday night the steamer was reported and Mr. Loebenstein telephoned that he had had correspondence with the Board of Health with the result that special agents had been appointed at the different parts in the island, Hilo to be represented by C. C. Kennedy. The other appointments were: W. G. Walker, North Hilo; A. Lidgate, Hamakua; R. R. Hind, North Kohala; B. B. McStocker, Puna; Dr. John Holland, Kau; John D. Paris, South Kona; Alex. C. Cookburn, North Kona; Paul Jarrett, Kawaihau.

In order to find the views of the citizens a meeting was held at the engine house at 10 o'clock Friday night, at which about forty persons presented themselves. At this meeting it was decided to learn what Mr. Beckley's attitude would be as representative of the Wilder's Steamship Company. The organization, Committee of Safety, resolved itself into a committee of the whole and waited upon Mr. Beckley at the residence of George Kawaihau at midnight.

When Mr. Beckley presented himself he was asked if he would be one of a committee of five to meet the Kilaua Hou on her arrival and notify the captain of the steamer to drop anchor in the harbor and to discharge nothing in Hilo until he received orders to do so. He acquiesced and five of the gentlemen, including Mr. Beckley, proceeded to the hotel landing. The committee of the whole was a little skeptical, as the steamer had given Hilo the "go-by" during the day and proceeded to Puna with 200 Japanese contract laborers.

The party left Kawaihau's house at midnight and waited until 2 o'clock until the arrival of the steamer and the instructions of the Committee of Safety were communicated to the captain. Mr. Loebenstein objected strenuously to delay in reaching shore, as he had left here at the express wish of the Committee of Health, and as he had not been ashore in Honolulu he expected safe return. But the committee was obdurate and Mr. Loebenstein retired.

On Saturday morning the Committee of Safety held another meeting to consider what should be done. The result of the deliberations was that mail should be taken to Cocoanut Island in charge of two representatives of the postal authorities; machinery should be landed and properly fumigated until Sunday morning, and Mr. Loebenstein should be landed without having to go through the process of fumigation. A committee of five was notified to carry out the instructions of the committee. So much for the Kilaua Hou. The mail was fumigated and distributed Sunday morning.

Early Saturday morning the town was startled by the rumor that Mrs. A. G. Serrao was a probable plague victim. Mrs. Serrao's store, at the corner of Front and Waianuenu, was closed, yellow flags hung out and policemen placed on guard to keep people away. As the case was merely a suspicious one, the public felt that extreme measures were uncalled for and that the yellow flag merely created a panic feeling without doing good. Sheriff Andrews was waited upon and in answer to a question said he merely carried out the instructions of the physicians, and that if they would consent he would gladly take down the flags. He then conferred with the physicians, with the result that the flags remained and additional precautions taken by roping in the building.

Dr. Moore was seen in the afternoon regarding the case, and in answer to a question by a representative of the Herald said: "I saw the case late last night as far as we were able to determine there was every symptom of the plague but the same symptoms would probably appear in blood poisoning, though we would not look for them. I believe now that blood poisoning is the trouble, though I am not at liberty to say positively; Dr. Irwin has charge of the case. It is extremely serious, and until it is determined by the physicians to be not plague I think the greatest precautions should be taken. I believe it will prove fatal to the patient."

Late Saturday afternoon it was decided to remove the yellow flags from the Serrao store and put up a rat-proof fence, and at 4 o'clock this was finished. This was done, as much of the time, while well, Mrs. Serrao spent in the store. The dwelling, where the lady was sick, was placed in strict quarantine and the inmates compelled to remain within the building.

Tension was relieved somewhat on Saturday night when a young employee of Serrao's, whose illness had been considered suspicious, was reported as greatly improved. He resided on the Volcano road beyond the one-mile post and, under instructions from Dr. Moore, Sheriff Andrews had quarantined the dwelling.

When the mail was distributed on Sunday and Mr. Kennedy received his commission as special agent, he hesitated about accepting the place, until urged to do so by several well-known citizens. When he finally decided the matter he took in as a consulting board Dr. Moore, Sheriff Andrews and Deputy Sheriff Lyman, agents of the Board of Health. Meetings were held and the result of one of them was a resolution that the work of filling in Waiohama ponds and the further con-

struction of buildings over that swamp should be under the supervision of the special agent of the Board of Health, and a notice to that effect was ordered published.

**Chinese are Active.**  
The Herald says: A number of prominent Chinese of Hilo met at the Chinese School House on Monday night for the purpose of considering the condition of their countrymen in Honolulu who have suffered great loss through the plague and the efforts of the Government to stamp it out. An organization was formed with Ah Hip, president; W. Akana, vice president; Yee Kin, secretary; Shan Hon, assistant secretary.

Addresses were made and those present were urged to show their sympathy in a substantial manner. Contributions of money were needed to help the needy and a call was made. The result was a subscription of \$1,000, which will be sent to the Chinese Consulate by first steamer. It was then decided to organize committees for the purpose of touring the island and securing additional subscriptions. These committees will call upon their countrymen only, but if foreign residents wish to contribute, the money will be gladly received.

Money may be left with Ah Hip and W. A. Akana or with C. Ah Holt, who is one of the committee.

**Threatening Language.**  
The Herald says: In the heat of excitement over plague matters last Sunday, Mr. Richey made some remarks regarding George Beckley which the latter considered as threatening. He filed a complaint with Sheriff Andrews and swore to a warrant for the arrest of Richey. The case was tried in the Police Court on Tuesday and Wednesday and decision will be rendered today. The public looked upon the matter as a huge joke and the trial as a waste of valuable time.

**The Second Transport.**

The Herald says: The big transport Port Albert with 516 horses arrived from Seattle, Wash., Saturday morning. The animals were in excellent condition on arrival and were brought ashore during Sunday and Monday and placed in the corral for exercise. The men connected with the expedition have a camp at Waialae and will remain there until the vessel sails next week. One man suffering with pneumonia was brought ashore and placed in the hospital where he is in a fair way to recovery.

**Loebenstein.**  
The Herald says: Representative Loebenstein's mission to Honolulu was successful in so far that it resulted in the issuance of commissions to persons to act as agents of the Board of Health. Hilo is still under the thumb of the authorities at the capital but certain powers have been conferred and confidence is restored. While there was no one here in authority a committee of citizens took charge; with the appointment of Mr. Kennedy the necessity for that committee no longer exists and it has disbanded.

**Chinese New Year.**

The Tribune says: The Chinese religion is not as profuse in holidays as most of those of a higher order. Confucius was a very practical sort of man, and he apparently was aware that holidays were disastrous to the pocket book and productive of a large contingent of "hold-overs" in the police court. Hence the Pake only relaxes once a year his devotion to the white man's laundry, his heaven appointed task of constructing misfit trousers, and his natural avocation of concocting French dishes for American stomachs; and for one week he continues gloriously exhilarated with sam-shu and O. F. C. while he makes the air resound with concentrated essence of Fourth of July explosives.

This time the New Year is clouded with melancholy owing to the fact that many things which the Chinese heart holds dear are unavailable, owing to the Honolulu or rather Hilo quarantine. How is it the occasion is a fair success. Our usual round of New Year's calls shows a by no means worthy supply of eatables and drinkables, and one is inclined to think that the Pake, like his Caucasian fellow townsman, could wean himself from Honolulu luxuries without inflicting a sad wrench to his higher feelings.

**For Afflicted Honolulu.**

The Tribune says: The meeting called at the parlors of the Hilo hotel for last Tuesday, to arrange for assisting the people of Honolulu in caring for the homeless victims of Board of Health conflagrations was largely attended by the ladies of Hilo.

Mrs. J. W. Cruzan was elected to the chair and Mrs. Philip Rice to act as secretary.

The following committees were appointed: Committees to solicit materials, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Mrs. E. N. Holmes.

Committee for cutting out garments, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Abbey, Mrs. Shipman, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Uyeda and one other Japanese woman.

Committee to solicit material and ready made clothing from Chinese merchants, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Ah Hip. Committee to solicit garments from families, Mrs. Fairer and Mrs. Galbraith.

Moved and carried that contributions of money should not be received. Committee for securing and arranging headquarters and rooms for work, Mrs. Mayfield, Mrs. C. K. Wilder, Mrs. Furneaux, Mrs. J. A. Scott, Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Cargill, Mrs. Little and Miss Hattie Hitchcock.

A letter from Mr. Jackson Heerde was read, offering his services in the way of arranging a public entertainment, the proceeds of which should go to the assistance of work. A motion that the secretary should write a letter of thanks to Mr. Heerde for his offer was carried.

It was moved and carried that each committee accept anything offered except money and provisions.

Mrs. Severance was chosen chairman of the committee of the whole.

The various committees got promptly down to work, and their reports to date are most encouraging. Liberal contri-

butions have been received from all merchants. The Japanese have come to the front with offers of material and work. The ladies have not been late and a large quantity of clothing will be ready to go down to Honolulu by the first steamer.

**Miscellaneous.**

Colonel C. F. Little, in a private letter to Mr. Galbraith, states that he has had an interview with President McKinley upon matters relative to Hawaii.

A telephone message from Kahului reports, that a petition has been sent from that district, demanding that no vessel be allowed to discharge cargoes and freight at the ports of that district.

It would be well for the police officers to restrict the hoop rolling, which is at present the most important use apparently to which Waianuenu street is put. Several horses have been badly frightened by this nuisance.

Gilbert F. Little has had conferred upon him the Thirty-third Degree of masonry while in Washington. This is the highest degree attainable, and can only be obtained by election to the place left vacant by the death of a Mason having that degree.

**Precious Father.**

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man.

What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized. —That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

—THE—  
Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd  
HONOLULU.

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Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.  
Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.  
Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.  
Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

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OF BOSTON

Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## Disinfectine!

The Best, Safest and Cheapest

## Disinfectant

...In the Market...

It will kill all animal life and correct

## Foul Odors.

Directions—Mix a 25-cent or one pint bottle with twenty parts of water and it is ready for use—at an expense to you of 25 cents for

## 20 Pints

Put up in all sizes.

—RECOMMENDED BY—

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED  
TRADE MARK.

## POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE DEAR OF WESTMINSTER'S Venger writes—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

JOSEPH BROOKER, Esq., the eminent actor writes—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1897, writes—"Beguilingly, I have commenced my fifth-second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

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